DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1858.

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

CHOICE AND CONSISTENT EXTRACTS!!

"The *Avalanche* was the first paper in the State, and in the South, to denounce the disaffection of Stephen A. Douglas."—*Avalanche, October 27, 1858.*

"We cannot, however, find it in our heart to assail Stephen A. Douglas."—*Avalanche, January 15, 1858.*

"Indeed we imbibed much of our present hatred of Stephen A. Douglas from a reading of the APPEAL last winter."

The following patriotic outbreak, to be found in the APPEAL on the 20th of April, in the year of our blessed Lord, 1858, instilled into our confiding bosom hatred for Stephen A. Douglas, which, we fear, time can never eradicate!"—*Avalanche, October 23, 1858.*

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA—FACTS IN RELATION TO IT.

The present trade and commerce between the United States and Cuba, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, in spite of onerous and almost prohibitory regulations to prevent it, shows what immense value the island would be to us, if it formed a part of our Union. American flour is kept out of Cuba by a duty of $9 50 a barrel, while Spanish flour, in Spanish vessels, is admitted at a duty of $2 a barrel. What an impetus would be given to the grain-growing and wheat-producing States, if these onerous duties could be got rid of by the annexation of the island to our country? All foreign goods are charged with a duty of 30 per cent., in addition to many port charges and extortionate regulations. In spite of this, we export to Cuba about $6,500,000 a year, among which are $927,000 of grains; $1,100,000 of lard, butter, bread and vegetables; $1,864,000 of lumber and fabrics; $141,000 of cotton yarns and fabrics, &c. In return, the imports amounted to over $12,000,000, made up almost entirely of sugar, molasses and cigars, upon which our citizens paid a duty of at least $3,500,000 to their own Government, besides a large export duty to Spain.

By annexation, and consequent free trade with Cuba, our exports would immediately rush up to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars a year. The trade between Cincinnati, the head-quarters of the agricultural products of which Cuba stands in so much need, would be immense. Great would be the impetus it would give to the prosperity of this city in all branches of its industry. Our population would double in an incredibly short space of time. The opening of so large a market for American agriculture and manufactures, and the reduction in the price we pay for sugar, molasses and liquors would be of incalculable benefit to the whole country, but most especially would it contribute to the prosperity of Cincinnati. There has never been a national measure consummated where its advantages were so obvious since the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Every year renders the possession of the Island of Cuba a matter of more and more importance, and we rejoice to believe that its acquisition cannot much longer be delayed. Commercially and politically the island belongs naturally to us, and its present onerous relation with Spain cannot and must not be permitted to continue. An overshadowing mutual interest demands and will enforce the annexation.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The California papers contain full accounts of Col. WRIGHT's engagement with some 500 Indians at the Four Lakes, on the 1st September. It appears that small detachments of Indians had, for ten days before the fight, been watching and annoying the troops, but when pursued would retire beyond reach.

On the 31st of August, a party fired the grass in the rear of the train, while the column was on the march, and, under cover of the smoke, made an attack, but the rapid deployment of the troops prevented the accomplishment of any object.

On the morning of the 1st, the parties of the enemy on the hill increased in numbers. Col. WRIGHT advanced upon them with some three hundred and twenty troops, artillery, infantry, and dragoons, with one howitzer, and drove the parties from the hills.

The dragoons having first reached the enemy, engaged them, and with effect, until the foot troops could be brought up to drive them into a position where the horses could be used. The foot troops, 3d Artillery and 8th Infantry, were deployed, and ordered to drive the enemy from the cover. This they did in gallant style, and with such impetuosity that the Indians at once broke for the plains, and for other shelter. On reaching favorable ground, the dragoons charged handsomely through the deployed intervals of the light troops and completed the rout of the enemy.

The number of warriors killed, as far as seen, was seventeen; among them one chief. More must have fallen, who according to Indian custom were instantly dragged from the field. A large number have been wounded. The troops lost not one, nor was there, notwithstanding the hot fire of the enemy, a man wounded.

The troops, officers and men, behaved themselves handsomely. The battle was regularly and skillfully fought in a manner only to be expected of troops acquainted with their vocation. Col. WRIGHT handled the troops well, and displayed marked ability as a commander.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The *Evening Ledger* of yesterday evening justly remarks that "Postmaster-General BROWN is deserving of the more than ordinary gratitude of the citizens of Memphis, and of the State of Tennessee, for his efforts in making her commercial metropolis the terminus of the great overland mail to California. The original scheme was to start from Memphis, but it was concluded to make two routes, one from this city and the other from St. Louis, to connect at Fort Smith. The schedule has been so arranged by the contractors, making St. Louis the most important terminus. Gov. BROWN insists, in a letter he has caused to be written to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co., that the route between this city and Fort Smith shall be kept up in good style and efficiency, according to the original schedule of the arrivals and departures, and requiring prompt reports of delinquencies of the contractors to the Department.

We have been kindly permitted by Col. CARROLL, Postmaster of this city, to copy the letter sent by order of the Postmaster-General to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co., from which it will be seen that he is determined upon a faithful compliance with the contract as originally made. The letter bears date the 25th ult., and is as follows:

STAT REPORTS and complaints have reached this department relative to defects in the performance of the portion of the overland route to California, between Memphis and Fort Smith. It appears to have been done in a manner quite inferior to the part between St. Louis and the latter place, with the omission of Little Rock, on some of the trips, if not all, from the main service. It is stated also that your company have sub-let the portion of the route, referred to, to other parties.

The Postmaster-General directs me to inform you that he regards these things as entirely at variance with the understanding he had with your company, as well as with the stipulations of the contract; further, that he cannot countenance any inferiority in the grade of deficiency of the service between Memphis and Fort Smith, to that between St. Louis and Fort Smith; or the transfer of any portion of the route contracted for, to other persons, considering it important that the whole of it should be under the superintendence of the company. W. H. DUNDAS.

To JOHN BUTTERFIELD & Co.

TOBACCO INSPECTION AND SALE.—A friend from one of the neighboring counties of Tennessee wishes to suggest, through the APPEAL, the propriety and profit of establishing in Memphis a warehouse for the inspection and sale of Tobacco. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad will probably be completed to the junction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the 1st of January next, when Memphis will be in receipt of large Tobacco shipments from the counties of Henry, Carroll, Gibson, and a considerable portion of Weakly, amounting to nearly 12,000 hogsheads. This new commerce will, if we desire to avail ourselves of it—if we invite and welcome it—render it necessary that warehouses should be provided for the inspection and sale of Tobacco. Why should it not be sold here at home as well as at New Orleans? The planter, anxious to avail himself of the nearest and earliest market, would, doubtless, much prefer Memphis to New Orleans, and all we need to constitute a Tobacco market in Memphis, is the establishment of a warehouse for inspection and sale, and also of the offer of the necessary facilities to the grower in realizing upon its value. Can this not be done? We throw out the suggestion for the benefit of some enterprising man, who may carry it out with profit to himself and advantage to our large and growing commerce.

PROSPECTS OF A COMPROMISE.

[From the Marshall (Texas) Republican.]

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in Texas and abroad, and the true friends of this great enterprise everywhere, who are looking with deep solicitude to the adjustment of existing difficulties between the old and new companies, will be gratified to learn that there is a fair prospect of a compromise upon a basis which will be satisfactory, honorable and just to all parties, by which creditors will be paid, the affairs of the company placed in a sound and healthy condition, and the work rapidly advanced. The proposition of Dr. Fowlkes for a committee to determine all points of difference between the two companies, has been acceded to by the new company, which has also given its consent to the selection of the individuals recommended by him, namely, Messrs. John M. Weskom, G. G. Gregg, J. Marshall, Benj. Long and Dr. H. P. Perry. They are gentlemen of high character, possessing the confidence of the community, deeply interested in the prosperity of the country, with a due appreciation of the vast importance of this great work to Texas and to the whole country. They have perhaps entered upon this work with some reluctance, and it may be with distrust. But having committed themselves to it, we do not entertain a doubt that they will discharge the duties assigned them in a manner which will reflect credit upon themselves, and meet the just expectations of the public. They have too much character at stake, they are too sensibly impressed with the responsibility of the position in which they are placed, we feel assured, to permit the defeat of this adjustment by any mere quibbles, idle prejudices, or unreasonable propositions; and, if perchance, the prospects of a compromise are, by any unjustifiable means unreasonably delayed or defeated, the pressure of the stockholders, constituents, and just public opinion can be brought to bear upon the parties in error, to make them do right.

The just basis of compromise may be briefly stated.

1. To free the company from debt. To discharge honorably and justly every liability, within a reasonable time.

2. To purify the company, and to place its affairs in a sound and healthy condition.

3. To adopt measures to reduce the stock of the company to a cash valuation, so that the stock debt will correspond with the property and assets of the company.

4. To place the management of the company in the hands of men of high character, who have had no previous connection with it, and in whom the public have unlimited confidence.

5. The abrogation of the sale under the deed of trust, and the restoration of the property in dispute to the stockholders of the old company, when the preceding conditions are complied with.

6. The co-operation of all parties in Texas and out of it, and whether now connected or identified with the old or new companies, to set aside the State suit for a forfeiture of charter. As every one in Texas is well aware, there would be no difficulty in setting the suit of the State aside if the difficulties were settled, and the company placed in a proper condition, nor no warmer friend of the enterprise than our present Governor.

Dr. Fowlkes, we feel satisfied, is acting in good faith, and has met these requirements frankly and fairly, and is equally prepared to submit to such other requisitions in the settlement of details, as the enlightened judgment of the committee may deem just and expedient. And he and his associates are also willing to surrender the entire management of the company to other hands so soon as existing embarrassments are removed. What more can be justly asked of them, we are at a loss to conceive.

Under such a compromise—contemplating freeing the company, purging it of all mismanagement, reducing the stock debt, and placing men of high character and business qualifications at the head of it, the stockholders, as a matter of interest, will come forward promptly, pay off its debts, and advance a sufficient sum to prosecute the work with energy. From the numerous letters we have seen, the character of the meetings of stockholders held abroad, and the confident tone of the most able and reliable presses in the country, we cannot doubt his ability to free the company. If such a compromise were made, we venture to say that over a million of dollars' worth of stock can be sold in Texas, and that five hundred hands would be placed upon the work by citizens of the State, for which scarcely a dollar would have to be paid in money. Place it in such a condition, and there is no difficulty in uniting the interests of the Memphis and El Paso Company with that of the Southern Pacific. Both companies, this winter, could go before Congress with every prospect of getting such material aid as would insure the building of the road to the Pacific. Every well-informed man knows that there is no time for delay, and that if this litigation continues, that the prospect of a Pacific road through Texas will be defeated by rival companies, which, although possessing less favored routes, have kept themselves in a better condition.

In view of these facts, the public will insist upon an adjustment of existing difficulties, upon a just and proper basis, and one which will insure the prosecution of the enterprise.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—In a few weeks the railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, connecting Egypt and Europe with India and the East, will be open to the public. The steam whistle of the locomotive will be heard, and passengers will be conveyed in a few hours through that region in which more than three thousand years ago, with such infinite toil, travail and peril, Moses led the chosen people of God out of the Egyptian captivity toward the promised land. The wandering barbarian and Bedouin of the desert will start in surprise, if not in alarm, as the iron-horse, with almost the velocity and speed of the wind, threads its way across those sandy wastes which for almost countless ages have been only trod by the camel, and as the greatest exploit of civilization is carried into the very headquarters of African and Asiatic darkness. After a banishment of thousands of years the arts and sciences are again seen in that interesting portion of the globe where man had his primitive origin, and where, after having attained an astonishing development, they were, apparently, irrevocably lost.

A FIGHT AND A DUCK.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Press* tells the story of a fight in that town, last week, near the bridge, between a sailor named REYNOLDS and a free negro, who had offered him an insult. The fight lasted some fifteen minutes, and is described to have been a regular "rough, roll and tumble" affair. During the fight both parties fell into the river and went down together, but, upon rising to the surface, struck out for shore. REYNOLDS arriving first, gained an advantage over the darkey, and struck him several stunning blows before he could recover himself. He managed finally, however, to get a firm footing, and went at it vigorously, but a few more well directed blows from Jack-tar caused him to look around for a chance to adopt the "leg bail" system, but being somewhat hemmed in on the land side, he deliberately leaped back into the water, and swam to the opposite shore, thus escaping the remainder of the flogging which was in store for him.

☞ The Washington *Union*, of late date, has the following notice of the interesting contest in Illinois, which was decided yesterday, for weal or woe. It is unnecessary for us to say that we do not feel the same calm indifference with which our cotemporary seems to view the pending struggle between a Democrat and a Republican:

THE QUESTION.—The great question in American politics seems now to be, whether Mr. Douglas is a more worthy man than Mr. Lincoln? There are those who regard the controversy going on between these gentlemen much as the good wife estimated the battle between her husband and the bear—she didn't care a big whisky which whipped. But a large class undeniably prefer Lincoln to Douglas, and apparently there is another large class who prefer Douglas to Lincoln. It is a remarkable feature of the case that the boundaries of parties have been almost obliterated in estimating the merits of the two champions, many of the Republicans and Americans, and not a few of the Democrats out of Illinois, siding with Douglas, and many more against him and in favor of Lincoln. This is all quite natural and amusing. Mr. Lincoln is a fierce Black Republican, and believes that free and slave States are incompatible elements in the same government. It is a very bad man indeed, then, who is no better than Mr. Lincoln; and, of course, it is no great triumph for any one to be preferred to him. Mr. Douglas has acted offensively to the Democratic party, and has used all his powers to degrade and overthrow it, and that is just what Mr. Lincoln has done. He is preferred by the Republicans simply because he has had, and perhaps has now, more power to do mischief to the Democracy than Lincoln; and for the same reason there are Democrats who think the election of the latter to the Senate the lesser evil. The truth is, the problem is a very strange one, and difficult to solve. Meantime, we continue to feel a serene indifference—to participate largely in the sentiments of the great wife who witnessed the aforesaid struggle between her husband and the bear.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 30th says:

"There was one death in the city yesterday, two at the City Hospital, and one at the U. S. Marine Hospital."

There were four deaths in Natchez on Tuesday, the 26th ult.—three of yellow fever. There were none on Wednesday.

The *Gazette*, of the 23d, says the number of deaths in Woodville during the week, was three, making the whole number of cases since the appearance of the epidemic, one hundred and five, and the number of deaths, seventeen.

The Vicksburg *Southron* has the following:

"Yesterday was a lovely day. The sun shone so brightly, and the air was so pure and bracing as though such a thing as disease were never known in this wicked world.

☞ In regard to health, we are safe, at last, to report a decided improvement. New cases of fever are becoming less frequent, and there was but one burial yesterday. We think the Rubicon is passed, and in a short time we shall be prepared to show a clean bill of health."

☞ The following epitaph we copy from the Charleston Courier, as worthy of being perpetuated:

My name—my country—what at—they to thee?
What—whether high or low my pedigree?
Perhaps—I far surpassed all other men!
Perhaps—I fell below them all—what then!
Suffice it, stranger, that thou art—a Texan—
Thou knowest its use—it hides, no matter whom.

THE THIRTIETH STREET TRAGEDY.

CONFESSION OF THE WOUNDED—BURIAL OF THE SUICIDE, &c., &c.

[From the New York Herald.]

None of the unfortunate victims of the horrible tragedy on Thirtieth street have as yet expired; but there is no hope entertained for the recovery of Mr. Goulding, or the servant, Johanna Murphy. The utmost care and attention is paid to them, and every effort is being made to bring about a change in those who lie at death's door. During the fore part of Wednesday night all the wounded were comparatively easy, and slept considerable. Mr. Goulding laid most of the night in a stupified condition. Now and then, however, he would open his eyes, and seemed astonished at was going on in the room. About four o'clock he became quite conscious, and complained of not laying very comfortable. He was asked if he would like to be turned over on his side, when he replied that the bed did not suit him, and desired them to change him to another. This was accordingly done, and very soon after being changed he fell back in the same state of unconsciousness in which he had been previously.

Mrs. Goulding is doing well, and great hopes are entertained for her; she will no doubt recover if she is kept quiet and not disturbed.

The little boy Nathaniel rested remarkably well during the night, and in the morning he appeared very quiet, and told the doctor that he felt very well. Towards the latter portion of the day, however, he appeared to be rapidly sinking, and the physicians despair of his recovery, considering his case hopeless. During the morning he made several distinct inquiries about his father, and how he was getting along. "Oh," he said, "if my father could only get well my case would be nothing—I could stand it all." This was about ten o'clock, and he appeared to have a perfect knowledge of all that had been done, and who did the horrible deed. When asked who it was that struck him, he replied "Frank; he has killed my poor father, I know; why did not some one come and stop him? Towards noon he began to get unconscious, and dropped off for a time, as if in a deep sleep. During his intense suffering he has proved himself a little hero, and his loss will be regretted by a very large number of friends of the family.

Charles Goulding, the other little boy, was thought to be much improved on Thursday morning, but during the day he also began to show signs as if sinking, and his very precarious situation has left but little hope for him. A portion of his skull was driven in upon the brain. His wounds have proved more serious than was at first supposed, and he was in a much more depressed state during the afternoon. Still, he rallied at times, and there is a possibility of his recovery.

Of the servant girls, who are at the City Hospital, both are yet living, but Johanna is pronounced by the attending surgeons to be beyond recovery. During the day she was very low, and at one time it was thought she was dying. Two of her relatives are constantly by her side, and doing all they possibly can. She has not recognized any one within the last twenty-four hours, and is rapidly sinking.

Elizabeth Carr was much improved during the day, and conversed with several of her friends. She inquired about Frank; and when told he was buried, she seemed as if she had just been released of a great burthen. She inquired about Mr. Goulding and Mrs. Goulding, and exclaimed, "I hope the Lord will spare their lives!" She seemed to manifest a strong desire that they might recover. She related for some time the trouble she had considerable trouble to his father and mother, as they wanted him to keep in doors at night, and not play billiards, as it had been told his father that he did. Frank was one whom she thought would be the last to commit so terrible a crime; she did not consider him capable of doing the like, or that he had courage enough even to strike a person. There was nothing in his actions to show that he for one moment was meditating or drawing.

When at home at tea, on Tuesday evening, he appeared very pleasant and cheerful, and said he was going to take a short run out, but would be home early. When she retired she thought she would wake up and let him in, knowing that he had no night key. She and Johanna Murphy went up to their room about a quarter past 10 o'clock, and both had partly taken off their clothing when the hall bell rung. She started out to go down and open the door, but found, on gaining the stairway, that Mr. Goulding had descended in advance of her, and was about to open the door. She returned, and said to Johanna Murphy that she felt bad, and thought she would not go immediately to bed. She thinks she heard Frank come up stairs and go into his room, and that he ascended the stairs much quicker than usual. It was not over fifteen minutes from the time Mr. Goulding let his son in that she heard the cries of "Murder, murder!" from below. She then hurried on her dress, and quickly ran out and down the stairs, not supposing for a moment that there was really murder going on in the house. On getting down to Mr. Goulding's door, Frank ran towards her, with a hatchet in his hand, as if intending to strike her. She succeeded in catching it in her hand as he brought it down, when a scuffle ensued, which lasted for about one minute; she wrested it from him, and ran up the stairs; he followed her, and it seemed to her as if he was crazy; he succeeded in getting hold of her again, and said to her, "Give me the hatchet, Lizzy; I will not kill you." She, however, held on to it, and threw him partly down in the scuffle. This seemed to inspire him in his efforts to obtain the hatchet, and he finally succeeded in wrenching it from her, and before she could move, and quick as lightning, he brought the hatchet down upon her head, which was followed by two more blows in quick succession; he appeared, she said, like a mad man, and seemed to have unlimited strength. Soon after she heard the report of a pistol, and thinking he had fired at her, she ran down stairs and out into the street.

The rooms in which the several scenes were enacted remain in about the same condition, with the exception of the blood having been cleaned up and washed from the walls and portions of furniture.

The Revolutionary Abolition Doctrines of Seward—Necessity of Immediate Public Action.

The atrocious abolition sentiments and doctrines uttered by W. H. Seward in his late cool and deliberate speech at Rochester, are so dangerous to their perpetuity and their tendency to the peace of the Union, the supremacy of law, and the safety of society, that not a moment should be lost by the conservative people of this great State in the duty of silencing this reckless incendiary.

The main point of the revolutionary speech in question is as follows. Speaking of the collision between the free labor system of the North and the slave labor system of the South, Mr. Seward says:

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. *It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free labor nation.* Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to notable culture and the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many well-meaning and useful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral."

The appointed office, then, of the Republican party, according to this *pronunciamento* of its great oracle, is the extinguishment of slavery in the Southern States; and there is to be no abatement of this war against slavery, no compromises, no concessions for the sake of peace, so long as there shall remain a single slave-holding State in the Union.

Now, we hold that no intelligent man conversant with the dangers, fears and temper of the South, will undertake to deny that should Seward, or any other Northern candidate occupying his platform, be elected to the Presidency in 1860, his success upon the programme here laid down will be the signal for the immediate secession of the Southern States from the Union. They will not remain a year under a government the whole power of which is to be devoted to the cause of Abolitionism in the South, and the repetition, from Virginia to Texas, of the bloody and horrible scenes of the servile revolt of St. Domingo.

With one month to work upon, this incendiary manifesto of Seward could be made the instrument of his political death, in the defeat of our Republican State ticket. As it is, our conservative agricultural, commercial, financial and manufacturing classes, of all parties, who believe that our present Federal Union is indispensable to their peace, prosperity and safety, should proceed at once to rebuke this insolent and reckless traiter, in public meetings, here and everywhere throughout the State, and in behalf of the Parker State ticket. When the success of Seward and his treasonable and bloody doctrines is involved in the success of Morgan, no party lines or affinities should deter our patriotic and Union loving people from their duty of defeating the man Morgan, in order to prostrate and cast out his traitorous and dangerous master.—*New York Herald.*

A CAR LOAD OF COTTON DIRECT FROM MEMPHIS TO NORFOLK.—A carrier dove, especially and particularly employed by this office, puts us in possession of the latest news from Norfolk. Big guns, music, fire-works, soldiers, steam whistles, oysters, champagne, (and all the other fixtures of a *bellicose* demonstration,) greeted the arrival of a

CAR LOAD OF COTTON!!!
DIRECT FROM MEMPHIS!!

Which Passed Through Petersburg Yesterday Morning

FOR NORFOLK!!!

We shall insure our life before we take up a paper from our sister city. She is exultant. Her papers are exultant—and we are afraid we shall take the infection when we read the eloquent paragraphs which will doubtless swell in the columns of the papers.

Norfolk has reason to rejoice—if this first evidence of a practical connection with the far West but inaugurate a wise policy upon the roads which connect her with that section.

The car load of cotton was loaded in Memphis, left there on Saturday last, late in the evening, passed through Petersburg yesterday morning, and was in Norfolk before 12 M., making the entire trip in less than four days, without breaking bulk, thus demonstrating the practicability of freighting the entire way through from Memphis or any intermediate point to Norfolk or any intermediate point. Let Norfolk and Petersburg and all the other points pull together, and secure the policy this experiment suggests, and they may shake hands together over a common prosperity. *Petersburg (Va.) Press*

☞ The propellers between New York and Savannah have raised their rates on freight to ten cents per foot, for general measurement goods.

Common Law Court.

CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, '58.

21 Brooks vs. Perkins.
29 Lewis vs. Saint.
30 Gwynne vs. Saint.
31 Wright vs. Leary.
32 Reeter vs. Neef.
33 Harris vs. steamboat Editor.
34 Painter vs. Butler.
35 Harris vs. Oliver.
36 Brinkley vs. Williamson.
37 Kebler vs. Douglass.
38 Chew vs. McComb.
39 Wood vs. Connell.
40 Hester vs. Grosvenor, administrator.
42 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Frick.
43 Davis vs. Wendorman.
44 Same vs. Heuer.
45 Heelbing vs. Bohlen.
46 Greenway vs. Gray.
47 Watson vs. Ness.
48 Adair vs. Brumley.
49 Wheaton vs. Cummins.
50 Foster vs. Gitter.
51 Allen vs. Mayor and Ald. of Memphis.
52 Hoffstadt vs. Frank.
53 Cagger vs. Saffarrans.
54 Dyas vs. Cordes.
55 Farmers' and Mer. Bank vs. King, &c.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

56 Grieneman vs. Milton.
57 Giles vs. Forrest.
58 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Wallace.
59 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Underwood.
60 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Conway.
61 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Conway.
62 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Green.
63 Carrack vs. Hawthorne.
64 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Nance.
65 Brickley vs. Brumley.
66 Claybrook vs. Carr.
67 Gibson vs. Mooney.
68 Gibson vs. Davidson.
69 Pendleton vs. Looney.
71 Munroe vs. Duval & Co.
72 Peacock vs. Hawthorne.
73 Frick vs. steamboat Simpson.
74 Walker vs. Brown.
75 McEwen vs. Walker.
76 Beers vs. Boyd.
77 Wickersham vs. Crofford.
78 Davidson vs. Crofford.
79 Bowen vs. Montgomery.
80 Harleton vs. Morris.
81 Hill vs. Gilmore.
82 Farmer vs. Cockrell.
83 Powell vs. McCague.
84 Herman vs. Goldberg.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

85 Williams vs. Church.
89 Carter vs. Bankhead.
90 Williams vs. Rozell.
91 Carter vs. Thompson.
92 Gayle vs. Shanks.
93 Wilkins vs. Aydlett.
94 Stewart vs. Means.
95 Skeggs vs. McKinney.
96 Penny vs. Lawrence.
97 Davenport vs. Willis.
98 Kebler vs. Tait.
100 Bolton vs. Little.
101 Erwin vs. Memphis and Little Rock R.
102 Rice vs. McWray.
103 Memphis & Little Rock R. R. vs. Orne.
104 Elliott vs. Davis.
106 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Baldwin.
107 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Dean.
108 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Prescott.
109 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Levy.
110 Wedgewood vs. Mayor and Aldermen.
111 Brinkley vs. Newby.
112 Wood vs. Cable.
113 Ramsey vs. Gallaher.
114 Park vs. Chase.
115 Wynn vs. Chase.
116 Houston vs. Chase.
117 Armour vs. Chase.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

120 Bradly vs. Austin.
121 Bradley vs. Austin.
122 French & Co. vs. Peyton & Co.
123 Maddox vs. Cockrum.
124 Mayor and Aldermen vs. Smith.
125 Granberry vs. Forrest.
127 Morrison vs. Whipple.
130 Carson vs. Phelon.
131 Mayor and Alderman vs. Collins.
132 Bartlett vs. Waggoner.
133 F. and M. Bank vs. Means.
135 Park vs. Chase.
136 Hawks vs. McAllany.
137 Keith vs. Ellis.
140 Walt vs. Mull.
142 James vs. Newell.
143 M. and H. Plank Road vs. Bryant.
144 Fowlkes vs. Topp.
145 Maydwell vs. Cannavan.

Causes will be tried or continued on call. Those not reached on the day for which they are set, will be placed on the calendar for the next week.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk.

Our Special Washington Dispatch.

[From the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1858.—General Paez and party of friends arrived this evening, at the National Hotel, as also Strakosch's opera troupe. This opera company performs tonight.

Information from Mexico states that the United States ship *Plymouth*, Captain Dahlgren, left Tampico on the 5th inst., for Vera Cruz, to convey Mr. Forsyth home. Captain Dahlgren's conduct before Gen. Garza, in remonstrating against his tyrannical acts, is highly spoken of, as is also that of Consul Chase. The Spaniards imprisoned by Garza had been cruelly treated; one was kept three days without nourishment.

The President is intently occupied with our foreign affairs, and visits almost daily the State Department. He is, in fact, thoroughly investigating our relations with foreign nations, previously to preparing his Message to Congress. It is thought he will take strong American ground with regard to affairs on this continent. It is seen, from the insolence of the weak Powers of Central America, and the conduct of England and France with respect to them, that a crisis is rapidly culminating, and requires decisive action. It is hoped Congress will sustain the administration in its efforts.

The War Department received to-day a dispatch confirming the newspaper accounts of Major Van Dorn's engagement with the Comanches. Fifty-six warriors and two women were killed in the conflict. Secretary Floyd will take measures immediately to increase the force in Texas. It is not improbable that five or six hundred troops now at Governor's Island may be sent.

R. B. Jarvis has been appointed an Indian Agent, and leaves Washington to-day, to enter upon his duties in Utah Territory.

I learn that the Navy Department that the *Southern Star* will sail from Norfolk on Saturday for Paraguay.

The Post Office Department has received notice that the steamer *New York*, carrying the mail, which was to sail from Bremen on the 9th, was detained by an accident to her machinery.

It is more than probable that when the Post Office for the city of New York shall be located, if it be on an unencumbered lot, it will be constructed of iron, on the most improved model.

The receipts into the Treasury from the city of New York, for the last three days, have been near three hundred thousand dollars.

THE TRUE TONE OF POLITE CONVERSATION AND FAMILIAR LETTERS.—When a woman of feeling, fancy and accomplishment has learned to converse with ease and grace, from long intercourse with the most polished society, and when she writes as she speaks, she must write letters as they ought to be written; if she has acquired just as much habitual correctness as is reconcilable with the air of negligence. A moderate cultivation, a body of feeling, a flash of eloquence, may be allowed; but the intercourse of society, either in conversation or in letters, allows no more. Though interdicted from the long continued use of elevated language, they are not without a resource. There is a part of language which is disdained by the pedant or the declaimer, and which both, if they knew its difficulty, would dread; it is formed of the most familiar phrases and turns, and is the very life-blood of mankind, and is full of energy and vivacity, bearing upon it the mark of those keen feelings and strong passions from which it springs. It is the employment of such phrases which produces what may be called colloquial eloquence. Conversation and letters may be thus raised to any degree of animation, without departing from their character. Anything may be said, if it be spoken in the tone of society; the highest guests are welcome, if they come in the easy undress of the club; the strongest metaphor appears without violence, if it is familiarly expressed; and we then more easily catch the warmest feeling, if we perceive that it is not elaborated into expression out of condescension to our calmer temper. It is thus that harangues and declamations (the last proof of bad taste and bad manners in conversation) are avoided, while the fancy and heart find the means of pouring forth all their stores. To meet this desired part of language in a polished dress, and producing all the effects of wit and eloquence, is a constant source of agreeable surprise. This is increased when a few bolder and higher words are happily wrought into the texture of this familiar eloquence. Conversation is relaxation, not business, and must never appear to be occupation.

DIED.

In this city on Tuesday morning, RICHMOND WOODARD, age 29 years, second son of the late Col. Robert and Saintia Woodard.

In Jackson, Tennessee, on the 21st of October, Mrs. ANNA TERRELL LANCASTER, wife of Samuel Lancaster, Esq., in the 35th year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of the venerable Capt. John Lynch, formerly of Lynchburg, Va., who died in Madison county in the year 1842, and was descended from a long line of honorable and patriotic ancestors.

On the 12th day of October, near Ryhal s, Mississippi, ROBERT A. eldest s of John A. and Margaret Gwin. He was in his seventh year. His death was profound by disease of the throat. Robert was a promising boy; his untimely death has cast a gloom over, and almost crushed the hearts of his doating parents. But while they weep he is doubtless in a brighter and happier clime.

"Then why distressed or why complain,
In Jesus' arms he fell asleep;
To die was his eternal gain,
O, how consoling while we weep."

A FRIEND.

New Advertisements.

Buckwheat Flour.

JUST received a fresh lot of New Buckwheat Flour at J. D. BRATTIN'S, 315 Main street.

Wheel Barrows.

50 SECOND-HAND WHEEL BARROWS in good order for sale. Inquire of J. J. MURPHY, Front Row.

Linseed Oil.

1500 GALLONS—Warranted pure, now receiving and for sale low by WARD & JONES, 229 Main street.

Pure White Lead and Snow White Zinc.

A FULL supply of the best American and French brands for sale by WARD & JONES, 229 Main street.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

10 BBLS. and half bbls. Furniture Varnish;
4 " " Coach body "
2 " White Damar Varnish;
2 " Dying Japan "
2 " Black Japan (Asphaltum) Varnish;
1 " Polishing Varnish;
2 " Black Leather Varnish.

Just received and for sale by WARD & JONES, 229 Main street.

Strayed.

FROM me at Cockrum, Dekoto county, Mississippi, a SORREL HORSE, tail rather short, with mane partly clipped and lying partly on the wrong side; has several saddle and collar marks. Also, some windgalls on his hind legs. Said horse is about 9 or 10 years old and works very well in the buggy; was, when he left home in moderate work order; is rather skittish at times and hard to catch. Any information will be kindly received or he who may bring him home amply rewarded.

S. F. JOHNSTON.

Wanted---Situation as Teacher.

A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had five years experience as Instructor in one of the first Institutions of the South, and can furnish the highest testimonials and references, desires an immediate engagement in some College or Academy, or as Tutor in a private family. If desired, he can give elementary instruction in French and Italian. Salary required, moderate. Address, GEORGE E. JACKSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Just Received.

75 BOXES Prime W. R. Cheese;
25 bales Oakum;
20 half chests fresh Black and Green Tea;
40 boxes Pearl B arch;
10 boxes Corn Starch, for ordinary purposes;
250 lbs. Twot Lines;
200 lbs. Seine Twine;
25 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Sugar.

ALSO—A fine assortment of Liquors and Cigars, in store and for sale by

CHAS. MCLEAN, 82 Front Row.

MILCH COWS

—AND—

Dairy Farming!

COMPRISING:

THE Breeds, Breeding and Management in Health and Disease, of Dairy and other stock; the selection of Milch Cows, with a full explanation of Gordon's method; THE CULTURE OF FORAGE PLANTS,

And the Production of

MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE;

Embodying the most recent improvements, and adapted to Farming in the United States and British Provinces.

With a Treatise upon the

DAIRY HUSBANDRY OF HOLLAND;

To which is added,

Horsfall's System of Dairy Management.

BY CHARLES L. FLINT.

Liberally Illustrated.

For sale by CLEAVES & VADEN.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING taken out letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Mrs. P. Dente, deceased, I hereby notify all persons who have claims against said estate, to file the same with me at my office, south side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., properly authenticated according to law, or they will be barred. Those persons who are indebted to the estate, will please come forward and settle without delay.

JOHN A. DENIE, Administrator with Will annexed.

Received This Day,

PER steamer Philadelphia—Four Hundred bags Irish Potatoes. JNO. G. FLOURNOY, No 11 Front Row.

Notice.

FROM this date, no purchases or contracts made for steamboat "Kate Fisher," will be paid, unless under special orders from myself or clerk.

J. C. MCMANUS, Master.

Notice to Alabama

—AND OTHER—

THROUGH SHIPPERS OF COTTON!

WE have heard that there is a current rumor, that Through Cotton is delayed at this point, and that $2 00 per bale freight is charged in New Orleans. We have the authority of the Railroad Agent for saying that Cotton is never been delayed beyond two or three days at farthest, and it is now being sent forward as fast as it arrives. Freights are at this time $1 00 cash by the low stage of water, but as the upper rivers are rising, we believe they will come back to the old price in a short time. There is no accumulation of Through Cotton now.

BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.

[Avalanche copy one week.

Brownlow & Pryne's

GREAT DEBATE,

Held at Philadelphia,

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

For sale by

Cleaves & Vaden.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY

Cleaves & Vaden.

AFTER Dark, by Wilkie Collins.
Wildflower, by the author of the House of Elmore.
Barnum the Renegade; Sequel to "Bill Johnson" Scenes of Clerical Life, by Geo Eliot.
The Pioneer of the Pack, by Capt Reynolds.
Dick Maccham, by J. F. Smith.
Alice Arun, by J. F. Smith.
Twelve Friends, by Capt. James Grant.
Courtship and Marriage, by Robert Morris.
The Initials, by the author of Quits.
Rose Porter, by G. W. M. Reynolds.
Diana de Poitiers, by Alex. Dumas.
Count of Marion, by Alex Dumas.
Star Ingle, a Novel by Miss S. Ferrier.
India, or the Pearl of Pearl River, by Mrs. Southworth